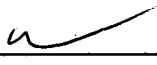


Date: Monday, 3/26/2007 12:50:06 PM
User: Eric Charbonneau

Process Sheet

Customer : CU-DAR001 Dart Helicopters Services	Drawing Name : BRACKET
Job Number : 31479	
Estimate Number : 12806	
P.O. Number : N/A	Part Number : D35702
This Issue : 3/26/2007 S.O. No. : N/A	Drawing Number : D3570 UNDER REVIEW
Prsht Rev. : NC	Project Number : N/A
First Issue : N/A	Drawing Revision : U/R
Previous Run : N/A	Material : N/A
Written By : 	Due Date : 4/2/2007 Qty: 2 Um: Each
Checked & Approved By : _____	
Comment : Est Rev:A New Issue 07-03.26 ec	

Additional Product

Job Number:



Seq. #:	Machine Or Operation:	Description :
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1.0	M6061T6S125	6061-T6 .125 Sheet
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Comment: Qty.: 0.0746 sf(s)/Unit Total : 0.1491 sf(s)
6061-T6 .125 Sheet
Batch: M103156

Grain must be Along 4.63**

ml 07 03 27

(2)

2.0	WATER JET	FLOW WATER JET
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Comment: FLOW WATER JET
1-Cut as per Dwg D3570
Dwg Rev: UR
Prog Rev: U/R

2-Deburr if necessary

ml 07 03 27

(2)

3.0	QC2	INSPECT PARTS AS THEY COME OFF MACHINE
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Comment: INSPECT PARTS AS THEY COME OFF MACHINE

ml 07 03 27

(2)

4.0	QC8	SECOND CHECK
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Comment: SECOND CHECK

RE 07 03 27

(2)

5.0	SMALL FAB 1	SMALL & MEDIUM FAB RESOURCE 1
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Comment: SMALL & MEDIUM FAB RESOURCE 1

Form as per Dwg D3570

N/A

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the system is not working properly.



1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

The diagram illustrates the experimental setup. A subject is seated at a table, looking at a video screen. A camera is positioned above the screen. A horizontal bar is placed between the subject and the screen. The screen displays a target area. The subject is instructed to move the bar to the target area. The diagram is labeled with 'Subject', 'Video Screen', 'Camera', 'Bar', and 'Target Area'.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)
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 130. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 131. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
 132. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 133.

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a green pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

3. *Carotenoids* are accessory pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. They are yellow, orange, and red pigments that transfer energy to Chl a.

4. *Xanthophylls* are accessory pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. They are yellow pigments that transfer energy to Chl a.

5. *Phycobilins* are accessory pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. They are blue and red pigments that transfer energy to Chl a.

6. *Phaeophytins* are accessory pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. They are brown pigments that transfer energy to Chl a.

7. *Phaeoerythrins* are accessory pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. They are red pigments that transfer energy to Chl a.

8. *Phaeoxanthins* are accessory pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. They are yellow pigments that transfer energy to Chl a.

9. *Phaeo-*fucoxanthin** is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

10. *Peridinin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a red pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

11. *Alloxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

12. *Diatoxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

13. *Diadinoxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

14. *Diatoerythrin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a red pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

15. *Diadinoxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

16. *Diatoxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

17. *Diadinoxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

18. *Diatoerythrin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a red pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

19. *Diadinoxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

20. *Diatoxanthin* is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It is a yellow pigment that transfers energy to Chl a.

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Dec 26 1961

Date: Monday, 3/26/2007 12:50:06 PM
User: Eric Charbonneau

Process Sheet

Customer: CU-DAR001 Dart Helicopters Services

Drawing Name: BRACKET

Job Number: 31479

Part Number: D35702

Job Number:



Seq. #:

Machine Or Operation:

Description :

6.0

QC5

INSPECT WORK TO CURRENT STEP

**ENGINEERING
APPROVAL**



Comment: INSPECT WORK TO CURRENT STEP

W 07.03.29

E 07.03.29

7.0

HAND FINISHING

HAND FINISHING RESOURCE #1



Comment: HAND FINISHING RESOURCE #1

Chemical Conversion Coat as per QSI 005 4.1

8.0

POWDER COATING

POWDER COATING



Comment: POWDER COATING

Powder Coat Grey Sandtex (Ref: 4.3.5.6) as per QSI 005 4.3

9.0

QC3

INSPECT POWDER COAT/CHEMICAL CONVERSION



Comment: INSPECT POWDER COAT/CHEMICAL CONVERSION

FOR ENGINEERING USE ONLY

10.0

PACKAGING 1

PACKAGING RESOURCE #1



Comment: PACKAGING RESOURCE #1

Identify with P/N and B/N as per Dwg using a permanent fine point marker, then Stock

Location: _____

E 03.07.29

11.0

QC21

FINAL INSPECTION/W/O RELEASE



Comment: FINAL INSPECTION/W/O RELEASE

07/03/09

Job Completion



6.1 Drill Holes IAW Dwg. D3570 and TRIM

W 07.03.29

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) is an accessory pigment found in many green plants and algae. It is a yellow-green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl b transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a for use in photosynthesis.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that include carotenes and xanthophylls. They are responsible for the yellow, orange, and red colors seen in autumn foliage. Carotenoids act as accessory pigments, absorbing light energy and transferring it to Chl a. They also play a role in protecting the photosynthetic apparatus from damage by excess light.

4. *Xanthophylls* are a subclass of carotenoids that are primarily responsible for the yellow color of autumn leaves. They include pigments like lutein and zeaxanthin. Xanthophylls can be converted into zeaxanthin under high light conditions to help dissipate excess energy and prevent damage to the photosynthetic system.

5. *Anthocyanins* are water-soluble pigments that give autumn leaves their red and purple colors. They are not directly involved in photosynthesis but are thought to play a role in protecting the plant from oxidative stress and attracting seed dispersers.

Case 1:13-cv-00001 Document 1-1 Filed 07/25/13 Page 1 of 1

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
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 130. <

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

2. The second step is to gather information. This includes looking at the data, talking to the people involved, and reviewing any relevant documents.

3. The third step is to analyze the information. This involves looking for patterns, identifying the root cause, and considering the impact of the problem.

4. The fourth step is to develop a solution. This involves brainstorming ideas, evaluating the options, and choosing the best one.

5. The fifth step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the plan into action, monitoring progress, and making adjustments as needed.

6. The sixth step is to evaluate the results. This involves looking at the data, talking to the people involved, and reviewing any relevant documents to see if the problem has been solved.

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[illegible]

451.00

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) content was determined by measuring the optical density of the extract at 663 nm. The concentration of Chl a was calculated using the following equation: $\text{Chl a (mg/L)} = 12.7 \times \text{OD}_{663}$.

THE

RECEIVED

100

1. *What is the main purpose of the passage?*
 2. *Which of the following is NOT a reason for the author's concern?*
 3. *What does the author think is the most serious problem?*
 4. *How does the author feel about the situation?*
 5. *What is the author's suggestion?*

THE
NEW
YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

2000

45

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the system is not working properly.

[illegible]

2025

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1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are not citizens of the United States. This group includes all foreign-born individuals, regardless of their legal status in the country.

— 36 —

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing resources.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable parts and determining the best approach to solve each part.

4. After the plan is developed, the next step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring the progress to ensure that the solution is effective.

5. Finally, it is important to evaluate the results of the solution. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the expected results and identifying any areas for improvement.

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SECRET

THE
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ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
100 N. Y. ST.
NEW YORK
1900

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the system is not working properly.

2. The next step is to gather information about the problem. This includes checking the logs, looking at the error messages, and talking to the users.

3. Once you have gathered the information, you need to analyze it. This means looking for patterns, identifying the root cause, and determining the scope of the problem.

4. The next step is to develop a plan to solve the problem. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken, assigning tasks to the team, and setting a timeline.

5. Once you have a plan, you need to implement it. This means making the changes to the system, testing the changes, and monitoring the system to ensure that the problem is solved.

6. The final step is to evaluate the results. This means checking to see if the problem has been solved, and if the system is working properly.

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L. A. 6-200

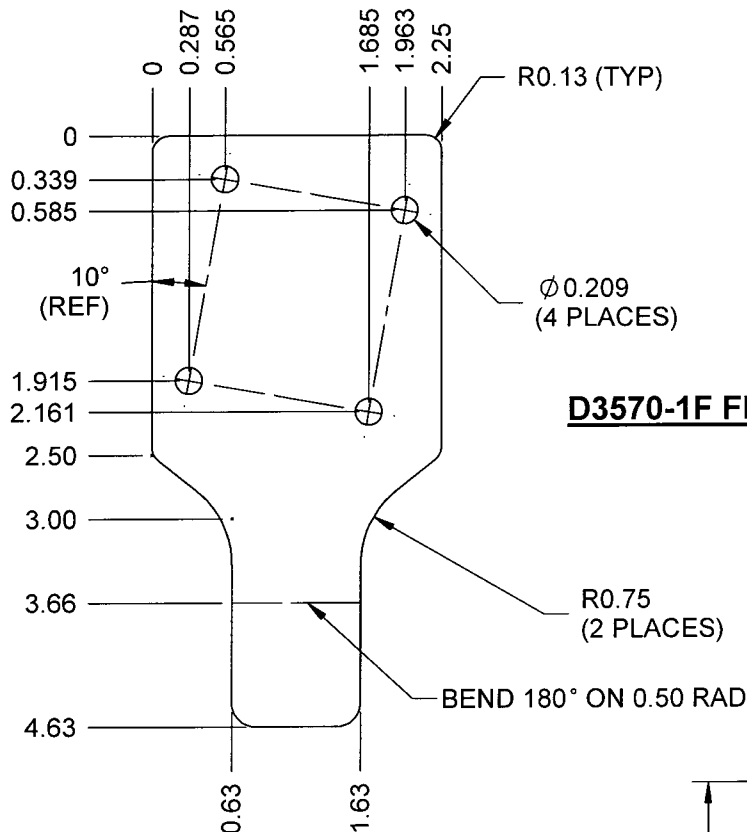
3325

PRELIMINARY ISSUE

UNDER REVIEW

07.03.21 LE

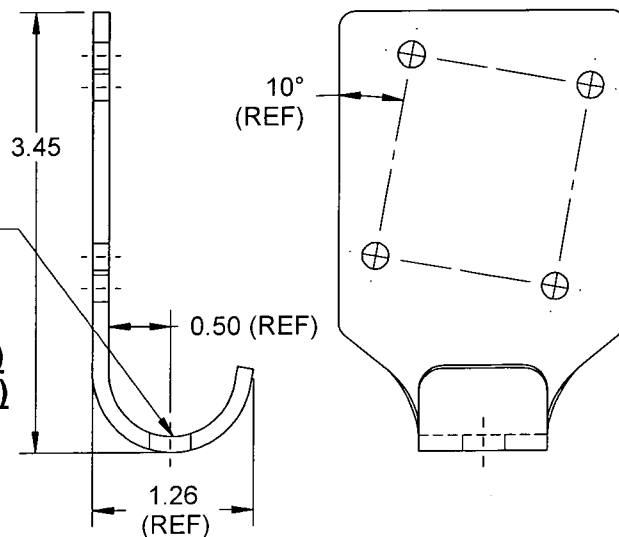
DESIGN LE	DRAWN BY LE	DART AEROSPACE LTD HAWKESBURY, ONTARIO, CANADA	
CHECKED 13	APPROVED	DRAWING NO. D3570	REV. A SHEET 1 OF 1
DATE 07.02.07		TITLE BRACKET	SCALE 2:3
REV A	DATE 07.02.07	DESCRIPTION NEW ISSUE	



D3570-1F FLAT PATTERN

DRILL Ø0.328 AFTER BENDING
CENTERED ON PART & ON BEND

D3570-1 BRACKET (MAKE FROM D3570-1F)
D3570-2 OPPOSITE (MAKE FROM D3570-1F)



NOTES:

- 1) MATERIAL: 6061-T6 (OR T62) ALUMINUM 0.125" THICK PER QQ-A-250/11 OR AMS 4025/4027 (REF DART SPEC M6061T6S.125)
- 2) FINISH: CHEMICAL CONVERSION COAT PER DART QSI 005 4.1
POWDER COAT GREY SANDTEX (4.3.5.6) PER DART QSI 005 4.3
- 3) TOLERANCES ARE PER DART QSI 018 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- 4) IDENTIFY WITH DART P/N "D3570-1/-2" USING FINE POINT PERMANENT INK MARKER
- 5) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- 6) BREAK ALL SHARP EDGES 0.005 TO 0.010 MAX

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DART AEROSPACE LTD		Work Order: 31479
Description: Bracket		Part Number: D3570-2
Inspection Dwg: D3370 Rev: V/R		Page 1 of 1

FIRST ARTICLE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

☐ First Article ☒ Prototype

Inspection Sheet Drawing Dimension		Tolerance	Actual Dimension	Accept	Reject	Method of Inspection	Comments
A	2.25	+/- 0.030	2.253	✓		vern	
B	4.63	+/- 0.030	4.63	✓		vern	
C	R0.13	+/- 0.030	R0.13	✓		Radios Gauge	
D	2.250	+/- 0.030	2.50	✓		vern	
E	3.00	+/- 0.030	3.00	✓		vern	
F	0.63	+/- 0.030	0.610	✓		Height Gauge	
G	1.63	+/- 0.030	1.60	✓		Height Gauge	
H							
I							
J							
K							
L							
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P							
Q							
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S							
T							
U							
V							
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X							
Y							

Measured by: MFM	Audited by: LC	Prototype Approval: MSA UK
Date: 07.03.27	Date: 07.03.27	Date: 07.03.27
Rev	Date	Change
		New Issue
		Revised by KJ/RF
		Approved



Alcoa Europe

Page 1

Fiat Rolled Products
Alcoa Trasformazioni srl
Stabilimento di Fusina
Via dell'Elettronica 31
30030 Malcontenta
Loc. Fusina (Venezia)
Italia
Tel: 39 041 2917111
Fax: 39 041 2917170

19387

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

EN 10204 3.1

Ordernumber Alcoa 600198001
Date 24/03/2006

AMARI METALS BV
P.O. BOX 1274
3430 BG NIEUWEGEIN NL
NETHERLANDS

Shipment doc.rif. 003820

Vs.ordine nr. 055779DRB23800
Your alloy 6061
Your temper T6
Quantity 13283 Libbre

Global specification

ALU SHEET 6061 T6
Dimensions T*W*L 0,1250 x 48,00 x 96,00 Pollici

Remarks

THE PRODUCT MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS OF:
AMS 4027 AMS QQ-A-250/11 ASTM B209
THE PRODUCT MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS OF:
AMS 4027 AMS QQ-A-250/11 ASTM B209

Chemical composition

6061

Altro

Cast. nr		%Si	%Fe	%Cu	%Mn	%Mg	%Cr	%Ni	%Zn	%Ti	%ognuno	Totale
86018C5	TNT3A	0,74	0,44	0,24	0,070	1,06	0,13	0,0044	0,017	0,015		
Limit	Min.	0,40		0,15		0,80	0,040					
	Max.	0,80	0,70	0,40	0,15	1,20	0,35		0,25	0,15	0,050	0,15

Mechanical properties

Coil nr:		Rm	Rp0.2	A50
	Pallet	KSI	KSI	%
TNT3A		48	41	16
TNT3A		47	41	14
	0531817			
	0531818			
	0531819			
	0531820			
	Min.	42	35	10
	Max.			

Approved by
R. Signori Test.Lab.Supervisor

We hereby certify, that the material described above has been tested and complies with the terms of the confirmation of order.